ZHLANOV, M.M.; KOSTRYUKOV, G.V.; ASFANDIYAROV, Kh.A.; MAKSUTOV, R.A.; KONDAKOV, A.N.; TURUSOV, V.M.; SILIN, V.A.; PILYUTSKIY, O.V.; SHELDYBAYEV, B.F.; PETROV, A.A.; SMIRNOV, Yu.S.; KOLFSNIKOV, A.Ye.; DROZDOV, I.P.; IVANTSOV, O.M.; TSYGANOV, B.Ya.; KORNONOGOV, A.P.; VDOVIN, K.I.; ALEKSEYEV, L.A.; GAYDUKOV, D.T.; LIPCHESKIY, A.Ya.; DANYUSHEVSKIY, V.S.; VEDISHCHEV, I.A.; ALEKSEYEV, L.G.; KRASYUK, A.D.; IVANOV, G.A.

经分别行行会经验的支援系统。"李明祖被被转换的数据的时间,这种对外,我们就是这个人的人,他们就是一个人的人们,这种人的人们,这个人们的一个人们的一个人们的一个人

Author's communications. Neft. 1 gaz. prom. no.2:67-68
Ap-Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

05197 S0V/142-2-3-5/27

9(2,3) AUTHOR:

Silin, V.B.

TITLE:

The Multivibrator Turnover Potential

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiotekhnika, 1959, Vol

2, Nr 3, pp 299-306 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this paper the author presents the analytical dependences for the turnover potential of a self-excited multivibrator, which facilitate sufficiently accurate calculations of the duration of the generated pulses. The results of the analyses have been confirmed experimentally. Although, the turnover potential is one of the basic parameters of any multivibrator circuit, the available literature does not contain satisfactory analytical expressions or descriptions of experimental methods for determining its magnitude. Most authors identify the turnover potential with the so-called tube-blocking potential, (Ref.1,2,3,4,5). This results in the widely used expression for the turnover potential $\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{g}} = \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{a}}$

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where Ea is the voltage of the anode feed source; L-tube amplitation factor. The inaccuracy of the aforementioned approach.

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The Multivibrator Turnover Potential

was also noted in ref.5 by A.M. Bonch-Bruyevich. The aforementioned deficiency of the generally accepted representation of the turnover potential does not lead to any serious errors in investigations as long as it does not touch the problem of operational stability of multivibrator circuits. In the latter case, such an analysis will meet essential difficulties. In this paper, the author presents some results of his theoretical and experimental investigations of the turnover potential of some typical circuits of self-excited multivibrators composed of triodes, as shown in fig.1. He discusses the anode-grid characteristics approximation of triodes in the area of small currents. He derives an analytical expression for the turnover potential. The investigation of experimental circuits, as shown in the block diagram, fig.5, confirmed the correctness of the analytic conclusions. The author conducted a number of multi-vibrator circuits measurements with tubes 6N8S, 6N1P and 6N3P. The author compared the experimental data with theoretical data obtained according to the formula $E'_{g0} = E_{g0} - U_{oc} = \frac{E_a}{\mu} + \frac{1}{q} \ln q i_0 + \frac{1}{q} \ln S_{02} R_{a2} R_{a1}$

Card 2/3

05197 S0V/142-2-3-5/27

The Multivibrator Turnover Potential

with the first mentioned formula. The results of this paper confirm indirectly the suitability of using the exponential approximation of the initial section of the anode-gred characteristics of triodes. The publication of this paper was recommended by the Kafedra Moskovskogo aviatsionnogo instituta imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze (Moscow Aviation Institute imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze). There are 2 circuit diagrams, 2 graphs, 1 block diagram and 7 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED:

July 3, 1958 (November 19, 1957)

Card 3/3

05374 sov/106-59-8-6/12

AUTHOR:

The Effect of Variation in Valve Parameters on the Pulse Silin, V.B.

Duration in Multivibrator Circuits TITLE:

Elektrosvyaz', 1959, Nr 8, pp 43 - 51 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The object of the article is to determine the variation in the value of the pulse duration T or in the value of PERIODICAL: the oscillation period of multivibrators when their valves are replaced. The article is restricted to multivibrator circuits which employ triodes. The relative pulse duration

variation is given by:

$$\frac{\Delta T}{T} \approx -\frac{1}{\ln \frac{E_0 + U_{g0}}{E_{g0} + U_{g0}}} \frac{E_{g0}}{E_{g0} + U_{g0}} \frac{\Delta E_{g0}}{E_{g0}}$$
(3)

where \mathbf{E}_{0} is the ampltidue of the pulse voltage at the

Card1/6

The Effect of Variation in Valve Parameters on the Pulse Duration in Multivibrator Circuits anode of the conducting valve: go is the trigger in Multivibrator Circuits potential of the closed valve; Ugo

of the point of connection of the grid-leak resistance of the point of connection of the grid-leak resistance is considered to the grid of the multivibrator valve. go and the grid of the multivibrator valve. a valve parameter, since it is almost independent of the other circuit parameters. But since E depends on the a valve parameter, since it is almost independent of the other circuit parameters. But, since E depends on the

anode loads; Eq (3) cannot be used directly to find the effect of valve replacement.

Assuming that the anode characteristic is linear and here. effect of valve replacement.

Assuming that the anode characteristic is linear and has in the form shown in Figure 2 the relative change ($\Delta R_i/R_i$) in the internal the form shown in a relative change ($\Delta R_i/R_i$) in the internal $E_0(\Delta E_0/E_0)$ for a relative given by:

resistance of the valve is given by:

Card 3/6

card2/6

-pracement depends on the ers of the triodes; in the anode

ELEASE: 08/23/2000

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05374

SOV/106-59-8-6/12

The Effect of Variation in Valve Parameters on the Pulse Duration in Multivibrator Circuits

current i , determined at some particular anode voltage, and in the trigger potential \mathbf{E}_{g0} . The form of Eqs (3) and (8) are such that a change can be made from the unknown relative variations to the variation coefficients of i and E_{g0} (Ref 2). The latter are dimensionless characteristics of the variation in the random value of T due to changes in i_a , $-(\nabla_T(i_a))$ and due to changes in \mathbf{E}_{g0} , - $(\mathbf{V}_{\mathrm{T}}(\mathbf{E}_{\mathrm{g0}})$) and equal the ratios of its mean square standard deviation σ_{T} to its mean value T, when each parameter varies. The variation coefficients can be combined to account for simultaneous, independent variation in ia and Ego:

 $V_{\mathbf{T}}(\mathbf{i}_{\mathbf{a}}, \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{g}0}) = \sqrt{V_{\mathbf{T}}^{2}(\mathbf{i}_{\mathbf{a}}) + V_{\mathbf{T}}^{2}(\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{g}0})}$ (12).

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SOV/106-59-8-6/12

The Effect of Variation in Valve Parameters on the Pulse Duration in Multivibrator Circuits

> This assumes that the triodes are not halves of a double triode. In the case when there is correlation O between the variations in E_{g0} and i_a , then:

$$V_{T}(i_{a}, E_{g0}) = \sqrt{V_{T}^{2}(i_{a}) + V_{T}^{2}(E_{g0}) + 2OV_{T}(i_{a})V_{T}(E_{g0})}$$
 (13).

The article then gives the results of experimental investigation in which the circuits shown in Figures 3 and 4 were used. It is concluded:

correlation between increases the stability of the circuit against valve replacement. especially for free-running circuits.

2) With proper selection of the circuit parameters, the stability improves 3-4 times when $U_{g0} = E_a$ (the HT

supply voltage), compared to the stability when $U_{g0} = 0$.

Card5/-6

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SOV/106-59-8-6/12

The Effect of Variation in Valve Parameters on the Pulse Duration in Multivibrator Circuits

> 3) With proper choice of valves having the highest possible correlation between their parameters and making $U_{g0} = E_{a}$, the maximum deviation in the oscillation period when the valves are replaced will not exceed

There are 11 figures, 2 tables and 3 Soviet references. SUBMITTED: April 26, 1959

Card 6/6

CILIE, V. 1., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Stability of the performance of schemes of sultivibrators." Moscow, 1960. 16 pp; (Ministry of Higher and secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Inst im S. Ordzhonikidze); 160 copies; price not given; (KL, 22-60, 139)

UILIN, V. U.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5197

Moscow. Aviatsionnyy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze

- Voprosy impul'snoy tekhniki i elektronnykh vychislitel'nykh ustroystv; sbornik statey (Problems in Pulse Technique and Electronic Computers; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1960. 102 p. 9,150 copies printed. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 126).
- Sponsoring Agencies: Ministerstvo vysshego i srednego spetsial'nogo obrazovaniya RSFSR, and Moskovskiy ordena Lenina aviatsionnyy institut imeni Sergo Ordzhonikidze.
- Ed. (Title page): V. T. Frolkin, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent; Ed. (Inside book): Ya. N. Luginskiy, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: E. A. Shekhtman; Tech. Ed.: V. I. Oreshkina; Managing Ed.: A. S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.
- PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific and technical personnel, and for students in advanced courses in

Card 1/3

是他们是是这个人,只是这个人也没有这个人的人,也可以是是这些人的,但是是这个人的一个人,也可以是是这个人的人,可以是这个人的人,可以是这个人的人,也可以是这个人,

Problems in Pulse Technique (Cont.)

SCV/5197

schools of higher education.

COVERAGE: The articles describe the results of investigations carried out by the MAI (Moscow Aviation Institute) on the following subjects: stability of the operation of multivibrator circuits; comparative analysis of relaxation oscillators with a capacitive plate-grid coupling (phantastron oscillators); a device for pulse-code modulation of voltage into a binary digital code; analysis of the stability of the moment of synchronization of a driven blocking oscillator, and a number of other problems of pulse technique. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany all the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Poreword

3

Silin, V. B. Duration of a Multivibrator Pulse as Function of Voltage Variations of the Plate Power-Supply Source

5

Card 2/3

SILIN, V.B., inzh.

Dependence of the pulse durations of a multivibrator on fluctuations in the plate voltage supply. Trudy MAI no.126:5-14 '60.

(MIRA 14:1)

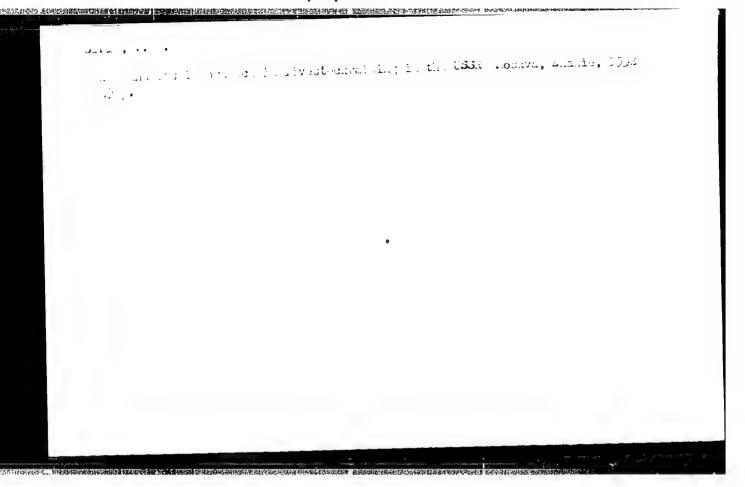
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

SILIN, V. I.

AIRPEROV, S.-M.A.; MASYUTA, V.F.; SILIN V.I.; CHERNYAYBV, G.I.; GOLOVANOV, V.V., redsktor; MEDNIKOVA, A.N., tekhnicheskiy redsktor

[Gymnastics] Sportivanis gimnastiks. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-vs obor. (MIRA 10:8)

(Oymnastics)



Jilas, V. S.

SILIN, V. R. -- "The Most Important Problems in the Production of Hay in the US3R." All-Union Sci Res Inst of Fodders imeni V. R. Vil'yams, Moscow, 1955. (Dissertations for the Degree of Candidate of Agricultural Sciences)

50: Knizhnaya Latopis: No. 39, 24 Sept 55

DEMEZER, A.A.; DZYUBA, M.L.; BLINOV, L.F. kandidat sel'skokhosyaystyennykh nauk; BOLDYREV, N.I., kandidat pedagogicheskikh nauk; GAY-GULINA, Z.S., GRUDEV, D.I., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; DUBROV, Ya.G., professor; KOVALENKO, V.D., ;KRYSINA, O.I.; KURKO, V.I.; LEVI M.F., kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MORDKOVICH, M.S.; POPOV, I.P. kandidat biologicheskikh nauk; SAGALOVICH, Ye.N., agronom; SILIM. V.M., zootekhnik; STRUTANSKIY, I.L., vrach; SUSHKOVA-LYAKHOVICH, M.L., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SHAPOVALOV, Ya.Ya., kandidat sel'sko-khozyaystvennykh nauk; SHENDERETSKIY, E.I., kandidat sel'skokhosyaystvennykh nauk; YAVNEL', A.Yu., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; RODIMA, P.I., redaktor; YUROVITSKIY, Ye.I., redaktor; PEVZNER, V.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Home economics] Domovodstvo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khos.lit-ry.
1956. 479 p.

(Home economics)

(Home economics)

USSR/Farm Animals - General Problems.

Q-1

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30898

Author

: Silin V.N.

Inst Title

: The Most Important Problems in the Production and

Utilization of Hay.

(Vazhneyshiye voporsy proizvodstva i ispol'zovaniya sena).

Orig Pub

: Vestn. s.-kh. nauki, 1956, No 3, 73-83.

Abstract

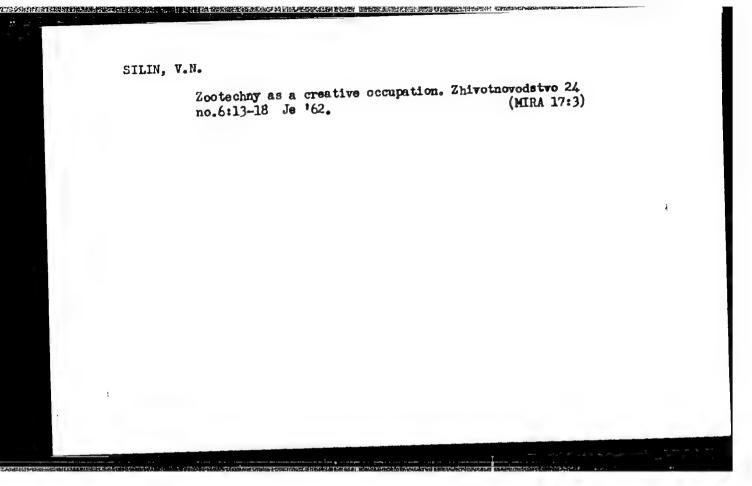
The article gives a general description of hay resources of the forest-meadow, steppe, and desert-steppe zones of the USSR. The conditions required for the increase of the productivity of grasses and the procurement of high quality hay in large quantities, the role of hay in the feed rations of different farm animals, and the effectiveness of hay meal as well as that of hay infusion,

are pointed out.

Card 1/1

- 7 -

SILIE, V. N., Cand Aer Sei -- (diss) "Most important conditions of the preparation of hay, and its utilization." Leningrad-Fushkin, 1966. 21 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture REFSR, Leningrad Agricultura) Inst); 180 copies; price not given; (KL, 18-60, 154)



S11.1.. V. h.

"Investigation Of Glue-Steel Junctions in Application to Sectional Wooden Bridges." Sub 26 Feb 51, Military Red Banner Engineering Academy imeni V. V. Kuybyshev

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

KOBIKOV, G., kand.tekhn.nauk; SILIN, V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHEVCHENKO, G., kand.tekhn.nauk

Glued-wood structures used in bridge consturction. Avt.dor. 20 no.12:19-21 D '57. (MIRA 12:4)

(Bridges, Wooden)

KOBIKOV, G., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, podpolkovnik; SILIN, V., dots. kand. tekhn. nauk, inzhener-podpolkovnik; SHEVCHENKO, G., kand. tekhn. nauk, podpolkovnik.

The use of glued units in military engineering. Voen.-inzh.
zhur. 102 no.3:38-41 Mr *58. (MIRA 11:4)
(Plywood) (Military engineering)

IVANOVA, Yelena Konstantinovna, kand tekhn. nauk; SILIN, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, nauchnyy red.; VILKOV, G.N., red. izd-va; RUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn. red.

[Glued wooden structures] Kleenye dereviannye konstruktsii; opyt stroitel'stva za rubezhom. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. i arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 82 p. (MIRA 14:10) (Building, Wooden)

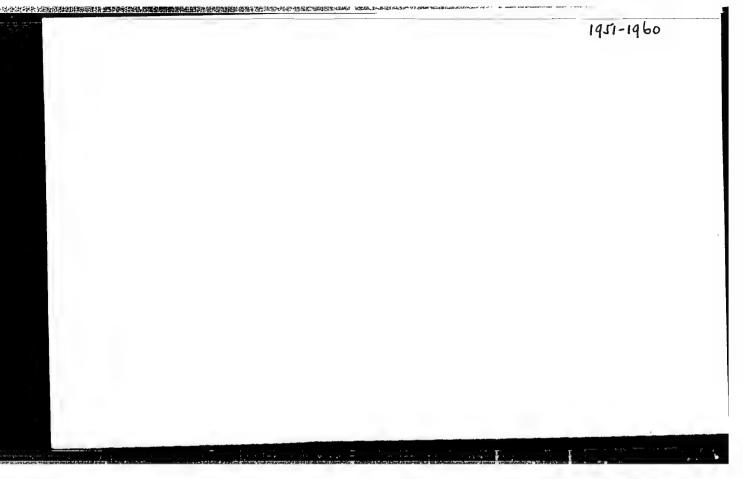
KARLSEN, O.O., dektor tekhn.nauk, prof.; BOL'SIAKOV, V.V., dektor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KAGAN, M.Ye., dektor tekhn.nauk, prof.; SVENTSITSKIY, G.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, detsent; ALMKSANDROVSKIY, K.V., detsent; BOCHKAREV, I.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, detsent [deceased]; FOLOMIN, A.J., dektor tekhn.nauk; Prinimal; mehaptiye: KOLOMBIN, G.P., inzb.; SILIE, V.W.; detsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; PISCHIKOV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, detsent, nauchnyy red.; IVANKOV, P.T., detsent, red.; BORODINA, I.S., red. izd-va; RUDAKOVA, N.I., tekhn.red.

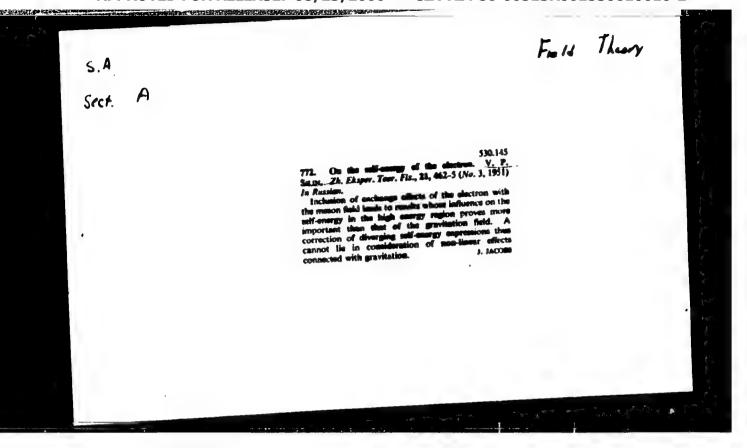
[Wooden structures] Dereviannye konstruktsii. Izd.3., perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 642 p. (MIRA 15:2)

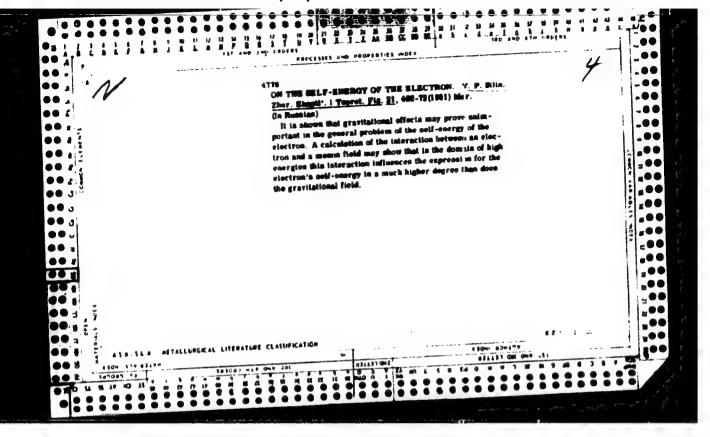
1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Karlsen).

(Building, Wooden)

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rithrysevich, inche; Sil He, V.N., red.
[Gluen bridge spans] Keenya proletaye atricalia mester.
Norkwe, Transport, 1962. 80 p. (bind 1726)







SILIN, V. P.

USSR/Electricity - Superconductivity

Dec 51

"Superconducting Cylinder and Sphere in a Magentic Field," V. P. Silin, Inst Phys imeni P. N. Lebedev,

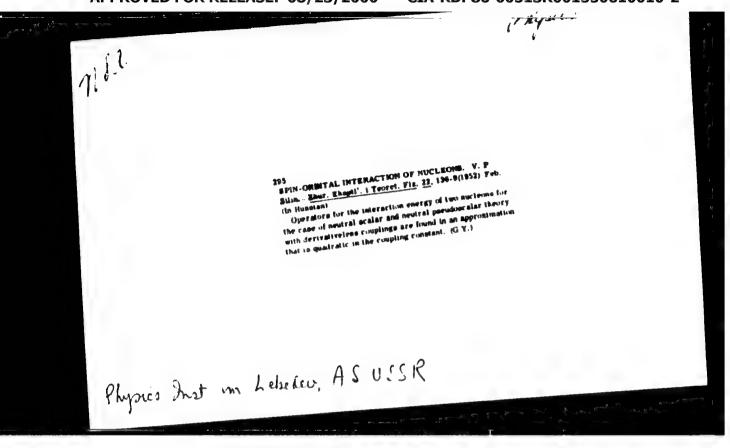
Acad Sci USSR

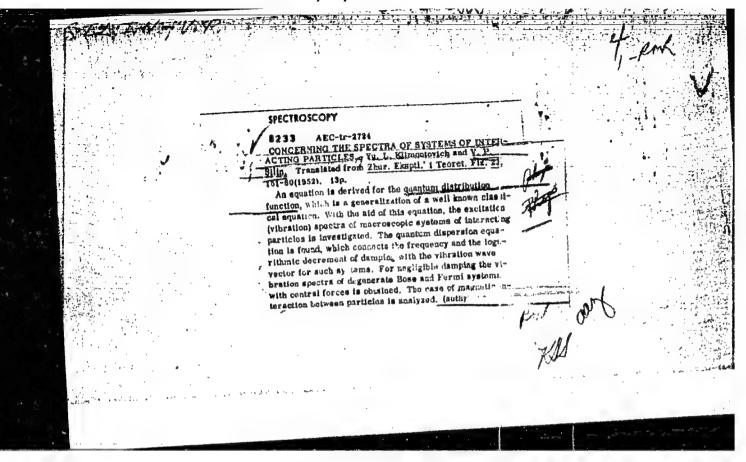
"Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiz" Vol XXI, No 12, pp 1330-1336

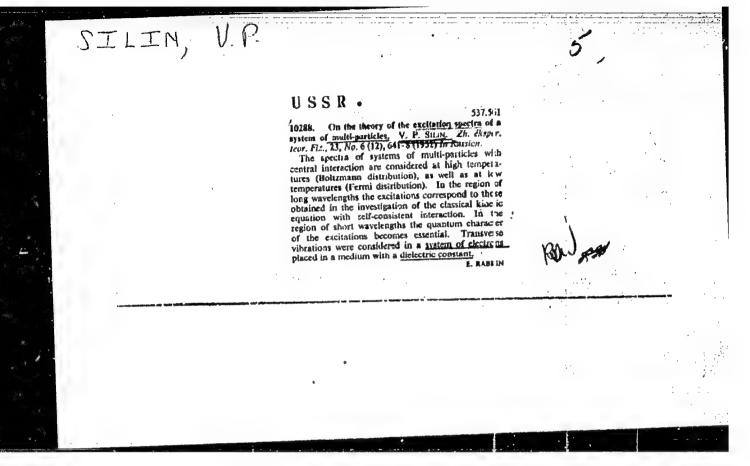
Discusses problem of behavior of superconducting cylinder and sphere in homogenous magnetic field on basis of new pheramenological theory. Obtains expression for magnetic susceptibility, as function of field temp. Investigates breakdown of superconducting state of superconductors of small size. Submitted 9 Mar 51. 198712

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550610010-2" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

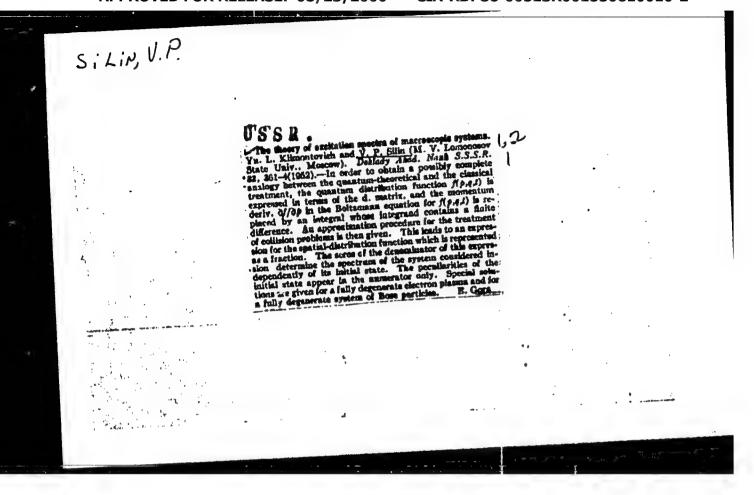
SILIN. V. P.	USSR/Muclear Physics - Mesons (Contd) Feb 52 the processes with participation of slow mesons in hydrogen and deuteron. Indebted to B. Ioffe, A. Rudik and I. Shmushkevich. Received 3 May 51.		USSR/Nuclear Physics - Mesons "Theory of Capture of M-particles in Deuteron," I. Ya. Pomeranchuk
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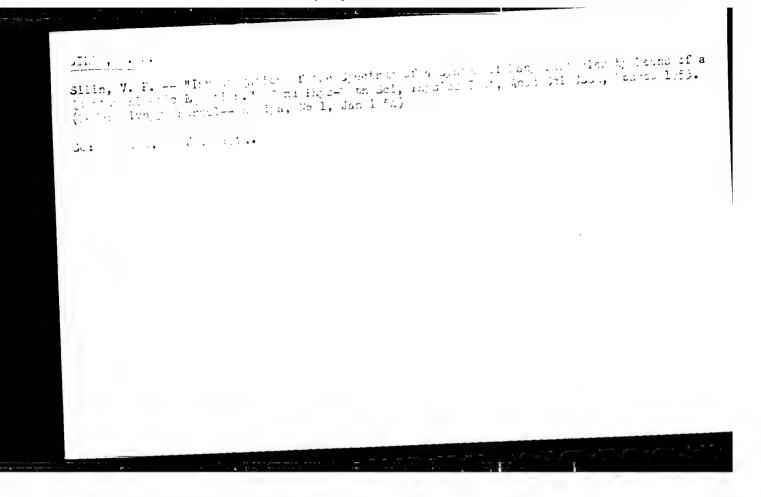


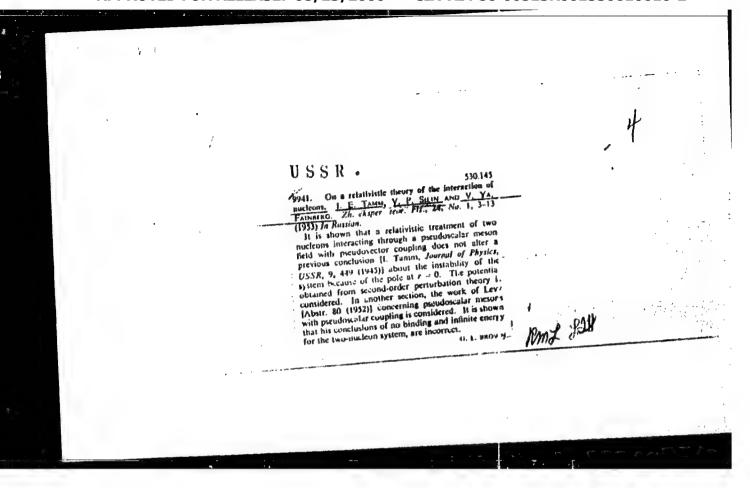


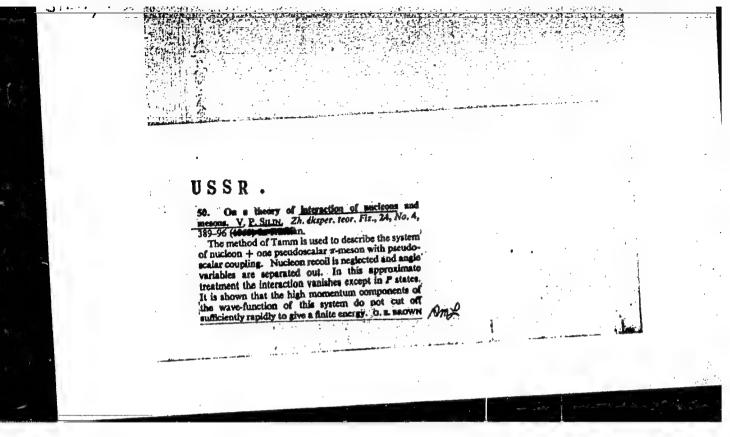


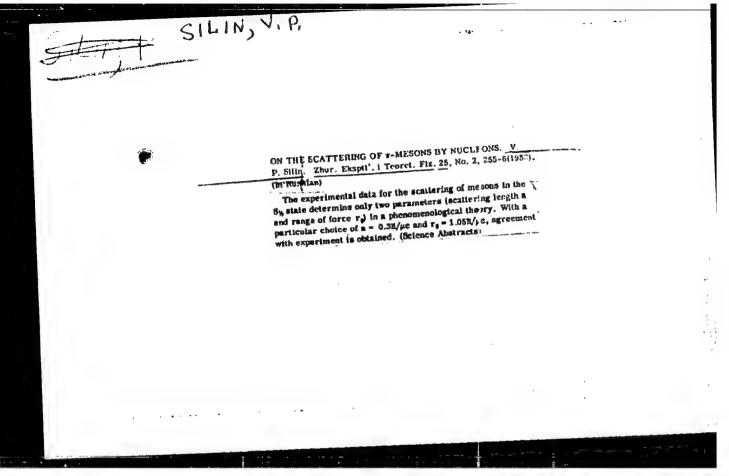
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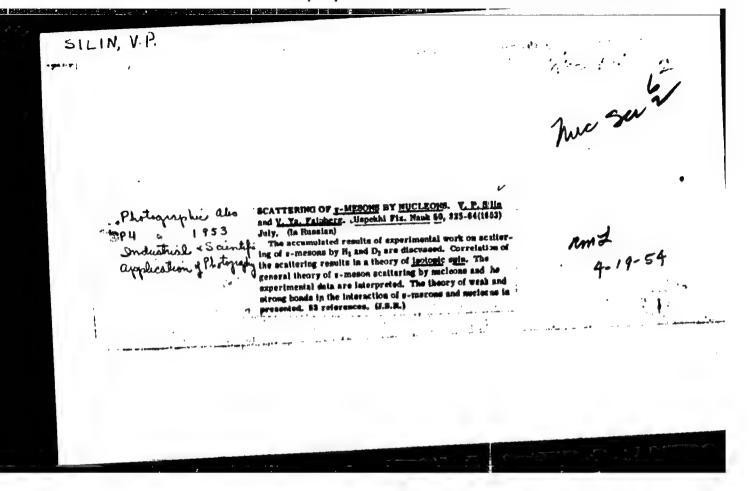












SILIN, V. P. USSE/Ecclear Physics - Wave equations

FD-747

Card 1/1

: Pub 146-17/22

Author

: Ginzburg, V. L., and Silin, V. P.

Title

: Some remarks on relativistic wave equations with mass spectrum

Periodical

: Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz., 27, 116-118, Jul 1954

Abstract

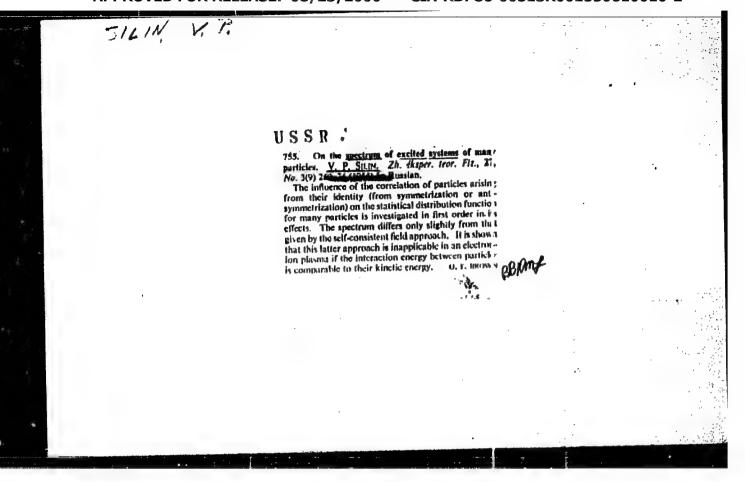
: Letter to the editor. Analyze equations from works by H. Yukawa (Phys. Rev. 91 [1953]). A. Pais (physica, 19 [1953]) and J. Rayski (Nuovo Cimento, 10, [1953]) and the reasons for the divergences in computations. 11 references, including the 3 mentioned foreign.

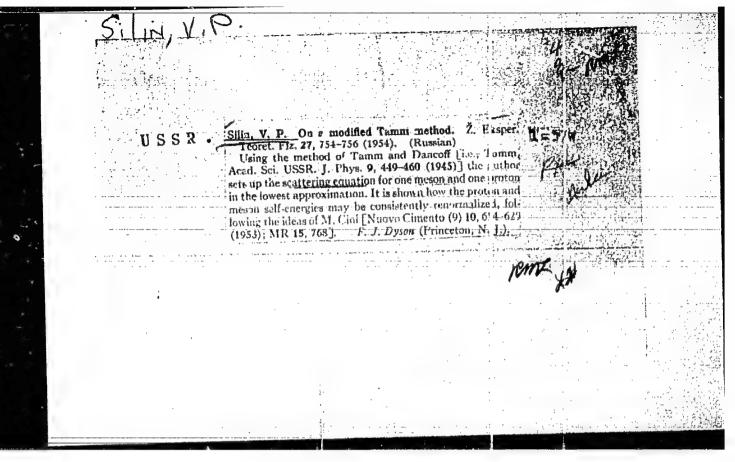
Institution

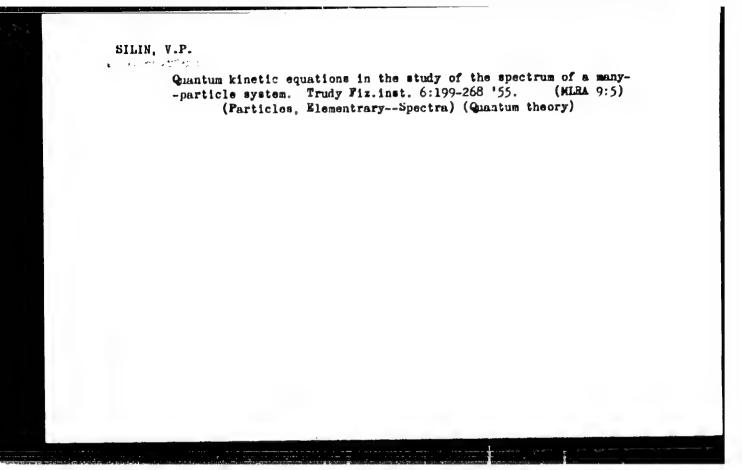
: Physical Institute imeni Lebedev, Acad. Sci. USSR

Submitted

: April 19, 1954







USSR/Nuclear Physics - Excitation spectrum of many-particle system

FD-2355

Card 1/2

Pub. 146 - 23/34

Author

: Silin, V. P.

Title

Concerning the article "Spectrum of excitations of a system of

many particles"

Periodical

: Zhur. eksp. i teor. fiz. 28, 749-750, Jun 1955

Abstract

By considering the correlation of particles which is due to their identity one can distinguish the correlation of particles which are in identical spin states and the correlation of particles which are in different spin states. In his earlier article (Ibil. 27, 1954) the author utilized an approximation of the binary function of distribution, which approximation corresponds to takeing into account the correlation due to the identity of particles which are in identical spin states. In the present article the author considers the case of the electron, as against the case of Bose particles without spin. He finds that the spectrum of spin excitations of a degenerate Bose gas of particles with unit spin possesses the form of a spectrum of noninteracting particles, sach a spectrum not satisfying the condition of superfluidity. He

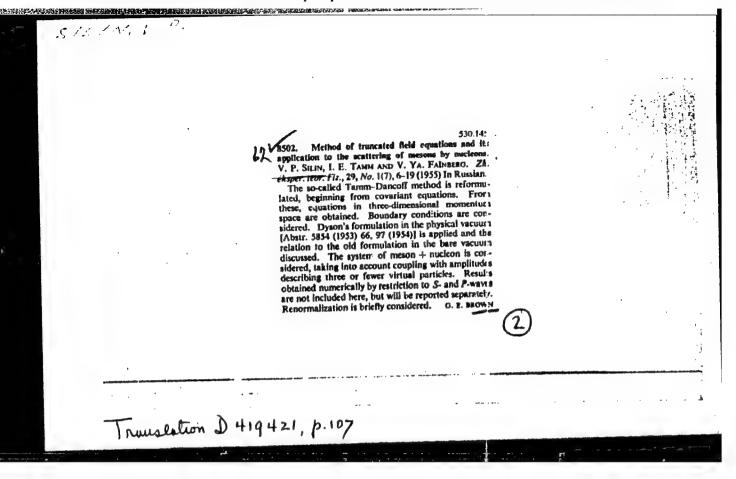
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therefore concludes that the superfluidity of helium is apparently due to not only Bose statistics, but also absence of spin in the atoms. He thanks Professor V. L. Ginzburg for judging the re-

sults. 1 ref.

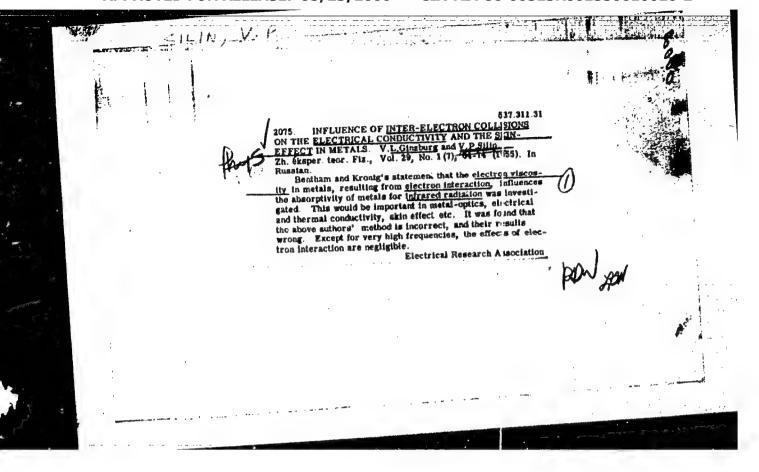
Institution : Physical Institute im. P. N. Lebedev, Academy of Sciences USSR

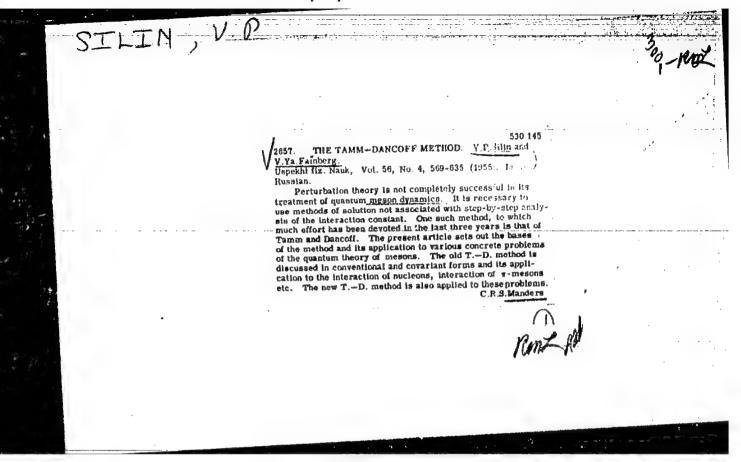
Submitted : February 7, 1955

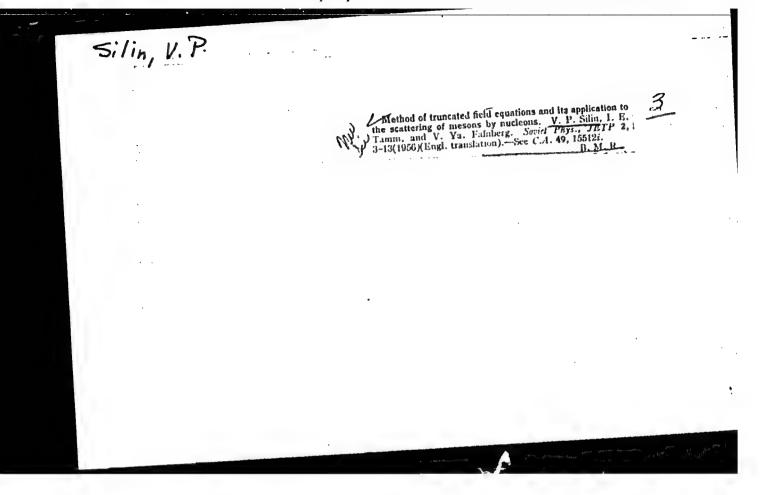


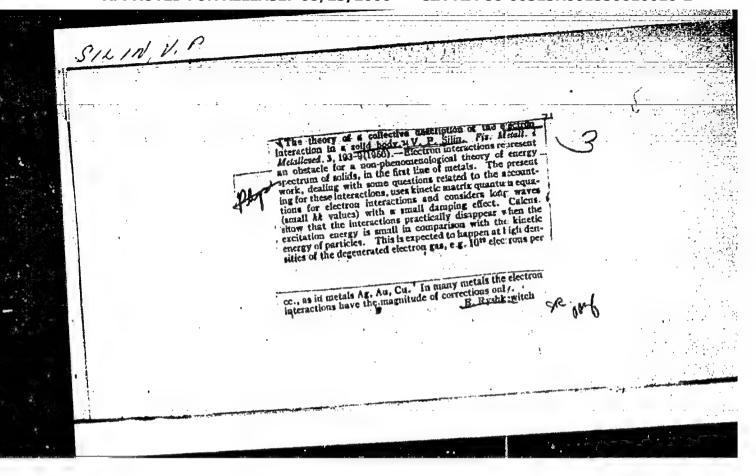
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550610010-2









SILIN, V.P

USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Low Temperature Physics, D-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 34431

Author: Silin, V. P.

Institution: None

Title: (On) Certain Thermodynamic Inequalities

Original Periodical: Zh. eksper. i teoret. fiziki, 1956, 30, No 1, 197-199

Abstract: Thermodynamic inequalities are derived for substances, having magnetic and dielectric properties, and certain conclusions are made in the form of equilibrium magnetization curves of the magnetic material. The conditions of thermodynamic equilibrium of superconductors are analyzed.

1 of 1

_ 1 _

F-7

SILIN, L.P

USSR / Magnetism. Magnetic Resonance.

Abs Jur : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 3, 1957, 6901

Physics Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Moscow. Autior

: The Kinetics of Paramagnetic Phemomena. Inst

Orig Pub : Eksperim, i teor, fiziki, 1956, 30, No 2, 421 - 422.

Abstract : Starting out with the kinetic equation with vector phase space magnetization density, an equation is derived for the variation of the density W (t) of the magnetization of the conduction electron of the metal in a magnetic field. Account is taken here of the collisions between electrons in thermal motion, accompanied by a change in the directions of the electron spins; the resultant equation therefore describes the spin-lattice spin relaxation processes. The author's results are in agreement with Dyson's work who deter-

mined by means of complicated calculations M(t) with allowance for the diffusion of the electrons of the metal.

: 1/1 Card

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550610010-2

SILIN ,

56-2-26/47

AUTHOR:

TITLE:

(Note on) the Theory of a Degenerate Electron Liquid (K teorii

wyrozhdennow elektronnow zhidkosti)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret. Fisiki., 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 2(8),

ABSTRACT:

The object of the paper under consideration is the expansion of Landau's theory on a degenerate electron liquid. Landau's theory vermits a phenomenological consideration of the correlation of

ectrons. The modifications must be investigated, which are caused by the limited effective of the forces acting between the electrons. The theory by Landau of a fermi-liquid and the approximation by Hartree-Pock: At the outset those theories are compared in their application to the kinetic equation considered in a linear approximation. The corresponding states are differing only littlefrom the homogeneous equilibrium states. Landau's theory of the fermi-liquid takes no consideration of the effects, which are possibleif the effective range of the forces is of the same order of magnitude as the inhomogeneities of the liquid. For this reason this theory cannot be applied immediately to the Coulomb interaction. The energy as a functional of the distribution function in the case of Coulomb interaction of particles: Because of the considerable self consisting interaction of the particles the energy of a single particle is dependent on the state of the surrounding

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELËASE: 08/23/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550610010-2

56-5-24/46

Silin, V.P. AUTHOR: Oscillations of a Fermi Liquid in a Magnetic Field (Kolebaniya TITLE:

Fermi-zhidkosti, nakhodyashcheysya v magnitmem pole)

Zhurnal Eksperim. i Teoret.Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 5, PERIODICAL:

pp. 1227-1234 (USSR)

Kinetic equations for the case without a magnetic field were set ABSTRACT:

up by Landau (ref.2). These equations are now extended to the assumption that the spin oscillations of a Fermi liquid take place in a magnetic field. Further, the spin oscillations for the spatialhomogeneous case are investigated and the frequencies of such oscillations are computed. In this case the frequencies are limit values of the spin wave frequencies if the wave lengths tend towards infinity. The presence of a constant magnetic field makes it possible that the spin waves are propagated in real, liquid He3. There are

6 Slavic references.

ASSOCIATION: Physics Institute imeni P.N.Lebedev AN USSR (Fizicheskiy institut

im.P.W.Lebedeva AN SSSR)

May 6, 1957 SUBMITTED:

Library of Congress AVAILABLE:

Card 1/1

56-5-34/46

Silin, V.P.

AUTHOR: TITLE:

On the Theory of Anomalous Skin Effect in Metals (K teorii anomal' nogo skin-effekta v metallakh)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Eksperim, i Teoret.Fiziki, 1957, Vol. 33, Nr 5,

pp. 1282-1286 (USSE)

ABSTRACT:

The attempt is made to explain the phenomena of the anomalous skin effect by means of the theory of Fermi liquids modified by Landau, and the author extends this theory to a degenerated "electron liquid". It is shown that what is known about the Fermi surfaces, which are obtained from measuring the surface impedance within the domain of the anomalous skin effect, does not depend on whether, in the case of electron conductivity, the electrons are regarded as a gas or as a degenerated liquid. It is shown that, when exploiting experimental data, the use of the isotropic metal model represents a good auxiliary for the purpose of easily computing its parameters

(electron velocity on the Permi surface)

(electron momentum) and

d Ω cos X F (cos X). There are 9 references, 5 of which

Card 1/2

are Slavic.

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550610010-2 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000

sov/ 56-34- 3-36/57

AT L. OR:

STILES

Jilia, W. F.

the Infrared Range Optical Properties of Metals in (cb opticheskikh svoystvakh metallov'infrakrasnoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1958,

Vol. 34, Hr 3, pp. 707 - 713 (USSR)

ABJTRACT:

These optical properties can be described by Landau theory for the Fermi liquid. The present work shows that the results obtained by it essentially differ from the corresponding results from the usual electron theory of metals. First the author shortly reports on earlier works dealing with the same subject. Within the range of small frequencies where the static characteristics of metals can be neglected this theory based on the conception of electron liquid does not differ from the usual theory. The same applies also for a clearly pronounced anomalous skin effect. First an equation for the description of the electrons of the quasiparticles of the degenerated electron liquid - is given. The collision integral of the Fermi liquid coincides with the usual one. The equation just mentioned is then specialized for the infra-

Card 1/3

sov/ 56-34-3-26/55

Optical Properties of Metals in the Infrared Range

red range and put down in zero-th approximation. From this can then easily be determined the zero-th approximation of the complex tensor of conductivity $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}\beta}(j_{\mathcal{A}} = \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{A}\beta}E_{\beta})$ as well as the corresponding tensor of the complex dielectricity constant. Also for the surface impedance of the metal a formula is put down. In zero-th approximation the density of the electric charge is equal to zero, and the continuity equation then has the form div j=0. The expression for the surface impedance obtained is purely imaginary. Then the author investigates the case where the collision integral and the term containing the constant magnetic field strength are essentially greater than those terms containing a derivative with respect to the coordinate. The resulting expression for the density of current is put down. Also the case where the skin effect is neither normal nor anomalous is of interest. This solution of the problem is, however, practically already contained in the results given. The perturbations leading to the correction of first approximation enter the corresponding equations in an additive way. An expression for the surface impedance in a general case is put down. The results obtained

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sov/56-34 -3-26/55

pulsed Proporties of Metals in the Infrared Range

are essentially simplified when the metal can be regarded as being isotropic. Some formulae found earlier are here specialized for this case. There are 10 references, 6 of which

are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut in. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR

(Institute for Physics imeni P. H. Lebedev AS USSR)

October 1, 1957 SUBLITIDE:

Jan 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 C

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550610010-2

	sov/ 56-34 - 3-55/55
AUTHOR:	Silin, V. P.
TITLE:	On the Theory of Plasma Waves in a Degenerated Electron Li- quid (K teorii plazmennykh voln v vyrozhdennoy elektronnoy zhidkosti)
PERIODICAL	Zhidkosti) Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 34, Nr 3, pp. 781-782 (USSR)
ABSTRACT:	According to the theory by Landau (reference 2) of the Fermi liquid the kinetic equation for the non-equilibrium additional part δ n of the distribution function of the quasipartical les (electrons) of the degenerated electron liquid reads $\frac{\partial \delta n}{\partial t} + \vec{v} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left\{ \delta n - \delta \xi \frac{\partial n_0}{\partial \xi_0} \right\} + e\vec{E} \vec{v} \frac{\partial n_0}{\partial \xi_0} = 0$ $n_0 \text{ denoting the distribution function holding for equilibrium and } \xi_0 \text{ the energy of the electron in the equilibrium state. The and } \xi_0 \text{ the energy of the solutions of the above mentioned equation in the form } \delta n_k e(ikr - i\omega t) and is interested in the case of long waves, which makes possible an expansion with respect$
Card 1/3	01 10.06

On the Theory of Plasma Waves in a Degenerated Electron SOV/56-34-3-55/55 Liquid

to the powers of k. On the condition that the Fermi-plane is a sphere the following dispersion relation is obtained for the dependence of the frequency of the plasma waves on the vector within the range of long waves:

 $\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + v_0 v_0 ((3/5) + A_0 + (4/25)A_2)k^2$

Vo and po denoting the velocity and the momentum of the electron on the Fermi liquid; Ao or A2 respectively denote the coefficients of the development according to the Legendrepolynomials. $A_n = 0$ holds for an ideal Fermi gas of the electrons, and the last mentioned formula transforms into the corresponding formula of the previous work by Gol'dman (Ref 1). The author then estimates the coefficients An for the case that the function ϕ is determined by the amplitude of the scattering to the front. This amplitude is here computed in the Born approximation for a screening Coulomb potential. When the anisotropy of the metal is taken into account in the approximation $\omega_0^2/v_0^2\gg k^2\gg \omega_0^2/c^2$ (where c denotes light veloproximation $\omega_0^2/v_0^2\gg k^2\gg \omega_0^2/c^2$ city) also the term of longitudinal waves can be used. Then an

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sov/56-34.-3-55/55 On the Theory of Plasma Waves in a Degenerated Electron Liquid

equation is given for the determination of the frequency of plasma vibrations. All which has been said here can refer to real metals onyl when the enery of the plasma vibration is small compared to the distance from the conduction zone to the next filled zone. The dependence of the frequency of the plasma waves on the direction of the vector k can lead to a widening of the line of discreet losses of electrons on the passage through non-cubic metals. There are 4 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR ASSOCIATION:

(Physical Institute imeni P.N. Lebedev AS USSR)

January 2, 1958 SUBMITTED:

Card 3/3

USCOMM-DC-60,620

so7/56-35-4-27/5 On the Theory of the Optical Projecties of Configurators 24(3) AUTHOR: for the Case of Oblique Incidence of Religion (K teoris of Stehechilih evoyery for yed allow That of the co TITLE: maklonnojo podenija izla decija) Zhumual ebayerine, taliney i teoretjeheckey liziki, 1855, Vol 35, Nr 4, pr 1001 - 1004 (USSL) PERTON CAL: One of the problems of macros, fin electrodynamics one of the problems of the optical proporties of is the investigation of the optical proporties of conflictors irrespective of the anomalous skin ATSTRACT: effect. The anomalous thin effect what be taken into account only if the penetration depth of the electromagnetic field is comparable to or amaller of the electrons; inventigation of optical properties within range of than the free path length the anomilous skin effect is carried out according to a microscopical theory (Refm 1-7). In the present paper, however, the case is investigated in which the average free path length average free path length Card 1/3

On the Theory of the Optical Properties of Co. Petron SCV, Se-JJ-4-Ev, Defended the Code of Chlique Inclinate of Entit tion

which promption the observable that the of a marifile from of the ci from gottle field, which makes begin to of the new place kin office the application of the merocential the area. The difference with respect to the palmery office of controtors is a consequence of the particle entrent, which results from the scrutering of the clustrans on the surface of the sample. It is assumed that ridiction falls of am arbitrary angle f on the curince of a massive conductor; for an isotropic medium it then holds that D=E (w)E. v/w & 8~ c/1/2 \w.1\w or $v/c \ll 1/\sqrt{|E(\omega)|}$, and $\vec{i} = \gamma(\omega)\{\vec{E} - \vec{n} \cdot (\vec{E})\}$, where $\gamma(\omega)$ denotes the purface conductivity and if the normal vector on the curface. With these material equations and the Maxwell equations (Maksvell) equations for the complex reflection- and the complex refraction indices are derived and the case $\varepsilon(\omega)\gg 1$ is investigated. It is shown that the effective complex refraction indices depend on the angle of

Card 2/3

SCT/ / - 35-4-2./34 On the Theory of the Optical Properties of Conductors for the Case of Chily's Incidence of Againtion

incidence θ (compare formulae 5 and 7 for $n^2(\theta)$ and $n^2(\theta)$) and differ among one another as to the different polariwition of the incident sadiation. This difference is, with respect to its order of magnitude, equal to the latio between electron velocity and the velocity of life. For E (w)>1 the following is oit limit for the effective dielectricity constit:

 $E_{eff}(\omega) = E(\omega) + (8\pi\gamma/c)\sqrt{E(\omega)} + (4\pi\gamma/c)^2$. There are 9 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Fizicheshiy institut im.P.W.Lebeneva Akasemii nanh SSSR (Physics Institute inemi P.W.Lebedev of the Academy of

Sciences USSR)

May 21, 1998 SUDMITTED:

Carl 3, 3

ASSOCIATION:

JOV/56-35-5-27/56

24(5) AUTHOR:

Silin, V. P.

TITLE:

Oscillations of a Degenerated Electron Fluid (Kolebaniya

vyrozhdennoy elektronnoy zhidkosti)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1958,

Vol 35, Nr 5, pp 1243-1250 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The author of the present paper investigates the oscillations of an electron fluid on the basis of Landau's theory of the Fermi fluid (Ref 1). An investigation of these oscillations by means of the general theory of the degenerated electron fluid permits consideration of the longitudinal plasma waves as well as of the transversal electromagnetic waves (Refs 2-4). Here the interaction between electrons which is caused by the electromagnetic field is taken into consideration. This consideration is, however, of use only if interaction between electrons is small compared to their kinetic energy. If this is not the case, the exchange correlation of electrons changes the kinetic equation (Ref 5). The theory developed by Landau has already been discussed (Ref 6). The author bases his investigations of electron fluid oscillations upon an equation of motion (according to

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Oscillations of a Degenerated Electron Fluid

SOV/56-35-5-27/56

reference 6) for quasiparticles as well as on the Maxwell equations. Without considering spin-orbit interaction, plasma waves, electromagnetic waves, zero sound and spin waves are investigated. A major part of references mentioned in this paper are earlier papers by the same author. There are 11 references, 10 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Pizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED:

May 31, 1958

Card 2/2

SILIN, V.P.

Determination of the effective mass of carriers and optical constants of semiconductors. Fix.tver.tela 1 no.5:705-708 My 159. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva, Moskva. (Semiconductors)

05482

sov/141-2-2-7/22

AUTHOR:

Electromagnetic Fluctuations in the Media Having a Silin, V.P.

Spatial Dispersion

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Radiofizika, TITLE:

1959, Vol 2, Nr 2, pp 198 - 202 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The theory of electromagnetic fluctuations (S.M. Rytov et PERIODICAL:

al. - Refs 1.4) shows that if there exists a local functional dependence between the induction and the

intensity of the electromagnetic field:

(1) . $D_{i}(\underline{r}) = \varepsilon_{ij}(\omega)E_{j}(\underline{r})$, $B_{i}(\underline{r}) = \mu_{ij}(\omega)H_{j}(\underline{r})$

the correlation of the random inductions is also of the local type. Some corollaries of this theory can be derived from the following formula (Ref 4), which determines the fluctuations of the electromagnetic field in an

infinite isotropic medium:

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. SOV/141.2..2-7/22 SOV/141.2..2-7/22 Electromagnetic Fluctuations in the Media Having a Spatial Dispersion

$$(\underline{E}(\underline{r})\underline{E}(\underline{r}^{*})) = 2\operatorname{Hc} \operatorname{th} \frac{\operatorname{Hu}}{2\pi T} \left\{ \frac{\varepsilon^{*}(\underline{\omega})}{|\varepsilon(\underline{\omega})|^{2}} \frac{\delta(\underline{R})}{|\varepsilon(\underline{\omega})|^{2}} + \frac{\omega}{Rc^{2}} \right\}$$
(2).

The left-hand side of Eq (2) is related to the average value of the product of the field components by means of In the above equations, the notation is as Eq (5). follows:

 $\mathbf{R} = \mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}^{\dagger}, \quad \mathbf{s}^{\dagger}(\omega)$

is the imaginary component of the permittivity (E = E + 1E") ;

ω is the frequency of the electromagnetic field (which is a sinusoidal function of time);

T is the temperature, is the Boltzman constant,

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sov/141-2-2-7/22

Electromagnetic Fluctuations in the Media Having a Spatial Dispersion

The peculiarity of Eq (2) is the presence of the 5-function in front of the term which is proportional to the imaginary component of the permittivity; this leads to infirm ely high fluctuations of the electric field in dissipative media. This singularity corresponds to the longitudinal field fluctuations. The singularity can be eliminated if the equations are constructed which permit the existence of longitudinal electromagnetic waves so that to each frequency ω corresponds a wave having a definite wave vector k . The spatial dispersion of the electric field can be taken into account by employing Eq (4) (V.L. Ginzburg - Ref 5). The induction and the intensity of the electromagnetic field are related by means of the integrals (V.D. Shafranov - Ref 7):

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Electromagnetic Fluctuations in the Media Having a Spatial Dispersion

$$D_{i}(\underline{r}) = \int d\underline{r}^{i} Q_{ij}^{D} (\underline{r}, \underline{r}^{i}; \omega) E_{j}(\underline{r}^{i}) ;$$

$$D_{i}(\underline{r}) = \int d\underline{r}^{i} Q_{ij}^{B} (\underline{r}, \underline{r}^{i}; \omega) H_{j}(\underline{r}^{i})$$
(5)

where the kernels Q^{D} and Q^{B} may be dependent on the form of the media considered. In order to investigate the fluctuations, it is necessary to add to the right-hand side terms of Eqs (5) two random functions K and L which denote the inductions of the electric and the magnetic field, respectively. The correlation of these inductions is expressed by Eq (6) (Ref 4). The Maxwell equations, when written in terms of Fourier components, are in the form of Eqs (7); similarly, Eq (6) can be written as Eqs (8). On the basis of Eqs (7), the fields are given by Eqs (9). From these and Eqs (8), it is possible to derive Eqs (10) and (11). By employing an

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Electromagnetic Fluctuations in the Media Having a Spatial Dispersion

inverse Fourier transformation, the average value of the product of the electric field components is given by:

$$\frac{\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{j}}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}, \boldsymbol{\omega})\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{j}}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}', \boldsymbol{\omega}')}{\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{j}}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}', \boldsymbol{\omega}')} = (\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{j}}(\underline{\mathbf{r}})\mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{j}}(\underline{\mathbf{r}}'))_{\boldsymbol{\omega}}\delta(\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}') = \\
= -2\hbar\delta(\boldsymbol{\omega} + \boldsymbol{\omega}')\operatorname{cth} \frac{\hbar\boldsymbol{\omega}}{2\pi\mathbf{T}} \mathbf{E}_{\mathbf{j}}(\underline{\mathbf{R}}, \boldsymbol{\omega}) \tag{12}$$

where $\mathbf{1}_{ij}$ is expressed by the next formula on p 201. The correlation function for the longitudinal fields is therefore given by Eq (13). Now, if the equation which permits the existence of longitudinal waves is in the form of Eq (14), where α and β are real, Eq (2) can be written as Eq (15). The first component in square brackets in this equation corresponds to the longitudinal field, while the second component represents the transverse

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SOV/141-2-2-7/22

Electromagnetic Fluctuations in the Media Having a Spatial Dispersion

field. It is seen that Eq (15) does not contain the singularity in the form of $\delta(R)$. Further, when the complex permittivity tends to zero, the fluctuations of the longitudinal field do not tend to an infinitely large amplitude but, on the contrary, tend to decrease. The author makes acknowledgment to V.L. Ginzburg for his interest in this work. There are 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N. Lebedeva AN SSSR

(Physics Institute im. P.N. Lebedev of the Ac.Sc., USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 2, 1959

Card 6/6

SOV/126-7-3-2/44 Silin, V. P. AUTHOR: On the Theory of Conductivity PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 3, pp 331-334 (USSR) ABSTRACT: The usual theory of conductivity of metals (Ref 1) is based on the assumption that the conduction electrons may be looked upon as a gas of non-interacting particles. In reality the interaction between the electrons is not small (Ref 2) and it is therefore natural to suppose that many of the results of the usual theory of conductivity might be incorrect. This means that it is desirable to set up a theory of conductivity in which the conduction electrons are looked upon as a degenerate The problem may be solved using the Fermi fluid theory put forward by Landau in Ref 3 and electron fluid. It is shown treated by the present author in Ref 4. in the present paper that the theory of conductivity based on the electron fluid idea leads to the same results as the usual theory. The phenomena considered are: electrical conductivity, thermal conductivity, and thermoelectric galvanomagnetic and thermomagnetic effects,

On the Theory of Conductivity

SOV/126-7-3-2/44

A similar result is obtained in the case of liquid He³. There are 7 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 1 English and 1 a translation from English.

ASSOCIATION: Fiziche skiy institut imeni P. N. Lebedeva AN SSSR (Physical Institute imeni P. N. Lebedev, Ac.Sc., USSR)

SUBMITTED: November 20, 1957

Card 2/2

50V/51-7-4-18/32

van si-fu, Silin, v.J. and Fatisov, Ya.P.

On the Optical Properties of metal Films in the Region of Anomalous ... T.: O... s MITLE:

TRRICDIG.L: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1959, Vol 7, Er 4, pp 547-551 (USSR)

Thin films can be used to determine optical constants of conductors. Theory of the optical properties of films has woughly neglected anomalous skin effect, which is very important in many metals (Refs 2-4). LE TRIOT: The authors fill this gap by considering optical properties of metal (conducting film in the case men the surface losses due to the diffuse scattering of electrons at the surface cannot be neglected. Formulae are given for the phase-shifts of reflected (d.) and transmitted (A, waves for the reflection (A) and transmission (T) coefficients and the absorption coefficient := 1 - 2 + T. They are given both for s-polarization (Eqs 7-11, and p-polarization (Eqs 12-16,. the formulæ simplify considerably in the limiting cases of very

Curd 1/2

50V/51-7-4-18/32 On the Optical Properties of Letal Films in the Region of Lacaslous Sain Effect

thin films and massive conductors. Further simplification occurs then the real part of permittivity is considerably larger than unity. The paper is entirely theoretical. There are a references, 3 of which are noviet, 1 English, 1 Dutch and 1 mixed (Soviet, English and perman).

DUB. ITTID: February 18, 1950

Jard Life

CIA-RDP86-00513R001550610010-2 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

24(4) AUTHOR:

Silin, V. P.

sov/56-36-5-21/76

TITLE:

On the Problem of Optical Constants of Conductors (K voprosu ob opticheskikh postoyannykh provodnikov)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental ncy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 5, pp 1443-1450 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In an earlier paper (Ref 1) the author investigated a theory of the optical properties for the case of an inclined incidence of radiation upon the surface of a massive conductive body. The anomalous skin effect is taken into account by the introduction of a boundary condition on the surface of the conductor. The surface resistance thus taken into account leads to an additional loss which corresponds to the diffusion scattering of the conductivity electrons in the metal surface. In the present paper the problem of determining the complete set of optical constants and the fluctuations of the electromagnetic field and the electrodynamical relations in consideration of a boundary impedance z = y is discussed. The impadance

is connected with the surface enrient density i and the

Card 1/3

On the Problem of Optical Constants of Conductors

sov/56-36-5-21/76

tangential components of the electric field according to $\vec{i} = \gamma(\omega) \{\vec{E} - \vec{n} (\vec{n} \vec{E})\}$. $\gamma(\omega)$ denotes the complex surface conductivity and \vec{n} is the external vertical on the surface of the conductive body. For anisotropic conductors and oubic crystals it holds ia = Jaß Eß, where Jaß is the two-dimen-

sional surface tensor. In the following, conditions are discussed first without considering the anomalous skin effect

of $\overrightarrow{D} = \overrightarrow{EE}$ and the complex dielectric constant

 $E(\omega) = (n-i\mathbf{x})^2 = E_1 + iE_2$, and then in consideration of the anomalous skin effect if $D = EE + a\Delta E + b$ grad div E.

It is shown among other things that for an isotropic conductor two real quantities that correspond to complex boundary impedance, must be taken into account besides the refraction index n and the absorption constants K . The real part of the boundary impedance determines the surface losses, and the imaginary part of & determines the volume losses. The relations are discussed which exist between the real- and the imaginary parts of complex surface conductivity.

Card 2/3

On the Problem of Optical Constants of Conductors

sov/56-36-5-21/76

For the field components of an isotropic metal in the semi-space a correlation formula is derived and discussed.

There are 7 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Physics Institute imeri P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of ASSOCIATION:

Sciences, USSR)

November 5, 1958 SUBMITTED:

Card 3/3

21 (8) AUTHOR:

Silin, V. P.

SOV/56-37-1-40/64

TITLE:

On Collective Losses of Fast Electrons in the Passage Through Matter (O kollektivnykh poteryakh bystrykh elektronov pri

prokhozhdenii cherez veshchestvo)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959, Vol 37,

Nr 1(7), pp 273 - 282 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper deals with the problem of losses of fast electrons which pass through thin films from the point of view of the theory developed by I. Ye. Tamm, I. M. Frank, and E. Fermi (Ref 1), taking spatial dispersion of the dielectric constant into consideration. At first, a short report is given on the general stage of the problem. Spatial dispersion leads to the circumstance that the dielectric constant is a tensor

even in an isotropic medium, and has the form

 $\mathcal{E}_{ij}(\omega, \vec{k}) = \mathcal{E}^{tr}(\omega, k) \left\{ \delta_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{k^2} \right\} + \frac{k_i k_j}{k^2} \mathcal{E}^{l}(\omega, k), \quad \mathcal{E}^{tr} \text{ and } \mathcal{E}^{l} \text{ de-}$

noting the transverse and the longitudinal dielectric constant. By use of the afore-mentioned formula, the author finds an ex-

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pression for the energy loss of a fast charged particle per

On Collective Losses of Fast Electrons in the Passage SOV/56-37-1-40/64 Through Matter

unit of length in the passage through matter:

$$W = \frac{1e^{2}z^{2}}{\pi v^{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \omega d\omega \int_{0}^{\infty} q dq \frac{1}{q^{2} + \omega^{2}/v^{2}} \left\{ \frac{1}{\epsilon^{1}(\omega, \sqrt{q^{2} + \omega^{2}/v^{2}})} - \frac{1}{\epsilon^{1}(\omega, \sqrt{q^{2} + \omega^{2}/v^{2}})} \right\}$$

$$-\frac{v^2}{c^2} \frac{q^2}{q^2 + \omega^2 \left[v^{-2} - c^{-2} \varepsilon^{\text{tr}} (\omega, \sqrt{q^2 + \omega^2/v^2})\right]}$$
. Ze denotes the charge,

and v the velocity of the fast particle. The first summand in the curly bracket depends on the emission of longitudinal waves, the second summand by the transverse Cherenkov-radiation. As ordinary collective losses of fast electrons are just connected with the emission of longitudinal waves, the author concentrates his attention upon the first summand in the above formula. An expression for the probability of scattering of a fast particle per unit-length of path into the angle d with emission of a longitudinal quantum (Plasmon) in the frequency emission of a longitudinal quantum (Plasmon) in the frequency interval d wis then written down. The experimentally measurable quantity is therefore $\operatorname{Im}\left\{1/\epsilon^1(\omega,k)\right\}$, and this very quantity

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On Collective Losses of Fast Electrons in the Passage SOV/56-37-1-40/64 Through Matter

must be determined by the theory of collective losses by using one or the other model representations of the electrons of the medium. The author then finds the corresponding expressions for \mathcal{E}^1 for the case of an electron gas of high density and for an electron liquid. Further, certain particularities of the

an electron liquid. Further, certain particularities of the losses of fast particles (which are connected with a possible excitation of the zero sound) are discussed. For the spectrum of plasma vibrations, the expression

 $\omega^2 = \omega_0^2 + \frac{3p^2k^2}{5m^2} - \omega_0^2 \frac{3}{20} \left(\frac{kk}{p_0}\right)^2$ is obtained. The longitudinal

dielectric constant of a degenerate electron liquid is then calculated according to L. D. Landau's theory (Ref 3) of the Fermi liquid. In the next part, an expression for the probability of scattering of a fast electron per unit-length of path with emission of a longitudinal quantum is found, and some conclusions for that range where the spatial dispersion is no longer weak are also discussed. The next part deals with another possibility which leads to a dependence of the amount of dis-

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On Collective Losses of Fast Electrons in the Passage SOV/56-37-1-40/64 Through Matter

> crete losses on the scattering angle, and is not connected with spatial dispersion. Such a possibility results in the case of optically anisotropic media. For relativistic electrons, the role of transverse quanta, and particularly the Cherenkov-radiation, must be considered in the investigation of losses. The author thanks V. L. Ginzburg and L. D. Landau for the kind discussion of some problems. There are 18 references, 13 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED:

February 23, 1959

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sov/56-37-1-23/64

24(8). UTHORS: Zharkov, V. N., Silin, V. P.

TITLE:

The Theory of Weak Solutions of He 1 in Liquid He 3 (Teoriya

slabykh rastvorov He4 v zhidkom He3)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,

Vol 37, Nr 1(7), pp 143-153 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The present paper is concerned with the thermodynamics and the kinetic phenomena in weak solutions of He4 in liquid He2. In the case of such a solution, 2 kinetic coefficients are to be considered in addition to the viscosity coefficient 7 and the heat-conduction coefficient x, i.e. the diffusion coefficient D and the coefficient of thermodiffusion Dk_{T} , \mathbf{k}_{T} denoting the thermodiffusion ratio. These coefficients are determined by the equations $\vec{I} = -QD(\nabla C + \frac{k_T}{T}\nabla T)$ at $\vec{g} = \vec{g}_{imp} + \vec{g}_{Fermi} = 0$, $\vec{Q} = -\kappa \nabla T$ at $\vec{I} = 0$. \vec{I} denotes the

current of impurities, Q the heat flow, g the total current of the momentum in the solution; the latter is composed of the momentum transferred by the impurity excitations gimp,

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and of the momentum gr transferred by the Fermi

The Theory of Weak Solutions of He^4 in Liquid He^3 excitations. Instead of the usual deviation of the distribution function of the Fermi excitations from the equilibrium value on , a certain effective expression

 $\int \delta n_{\Phi} f(\vec{p},\vec{p}') d\tau'$ enters the collision integrals caused by the scattering of the Fermi excitations. But the same expression appears, instead of the usual δn_{Φ} , in the

formulas for the various currents determined by Fermi excitations. This is why the form of ont is not observable in the calculations. The first part of the present paper deals with the thermodynamics of weak solutions of He2 in liquid He4. The authors investigate the conditions under which the dissolved He4 atoms can be described by Boltzmann's statistics. The deviations from classical statistics occur at those temperatures at which only the interaction of the impurity excitations between each other, or the quantumlike degeneration of the impurity gas, are essential. The spin of the atoms is equal to zero, and the temperature T of the degeneration of the impurity gas is therefore equal to T = = $n^2 n_0^{2/3} e^{-2/3}/kM)(3^{2/3}\pi/2)$. $n_0 = Q/m^3$ denotes the number of atoms

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The Theory of Weak Solutions of He^4 in Liquid He^3

of pure He³ in 1 cm³, m₃ the mass of the He³ atom, c the concentration of He . The authors then compare T with those temperatures at which the interaction of the impurities between each other plays a certain role. The second part deals with the kinetic equation. This equation determines the distribution function of the elementary excitations in the solution of He in liquid He, and has the form: $\mu_{\Phi} = \mu_{O} - kTc$. The authors derive the kinetic equation for the Fermi excitations and also for the impurities, the collision integrals in the standard form as well as the effective cross sections for the scattering of the impurities on the Fermi excitations and impurities. The third part deals with the diffusion of the impurities. As this problem can hardly be solved accurately, the two limiting cases of high (range of validity of the Pomeranchuk law) and low temperatures are investigated; the results in the intermediate range can then be determined by interpolation. The corresponding diffusion coefficients are explicitly written down. The thermodiffusion ratio is calculated in a similar manner as the diffusion coefficient. The thermodiffusion coefficient is

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The Theory of Weak Solutions of He 4 in Liquid He 3

small as compared with the diffusion coefficient. The viscosity and the thermal conductivity are calculated in the last two parts. The authors thank B. I. Davydov for a useful discussion. There are 14 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki Zemli Akademii nauk SSSR

(Institute for the Physics of the Earth of the Academy of

Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: January 23, 1959

Card 4/4

RUKHADZE, A.A.; SILIN, V.P.

Magnetic susceptibility of relativistic electron gas. Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz. 38 no.2:645-646 F 160. (MIRA 14:5)

l. Fizicheskiy institut im. P.N.Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR. (Electron gas)

5213 s/056/60/038/03/29/053 B006/B014

24.1800 AUTHOR:

The Theory of Ultrasonic Absorption in Metals

TITLE

Zhurnal eksperimental noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960,

Vol. 38, No. 3, pp. 977-983 PERIODICAL

TEXT: The article under review describes a theoretical investigation of sound absorption in the low-temperature range where absorption is caused sound absorption in the low-temperature range where absorption is caused by electrons. The frequencies under consideration were so high that the condition $\lambda \ll 1$ (). — sound wave length, 1 — mean free path of electrons) is satisfied. In the limiting case 1 may be considered infinitely small. The processes taking place under these conditions are similar to those The processes taking place under these conditions are similar to those developing in a degenerate electron gas. The damping of sound waves may be studied in a similar manner as that of plasma waves (detected by Landau). In a previous paper, the author found that in this case absorption is a linear function of frequency (longitudinal sound). Absorption for linear lunction of frequency (longitudinal sound). Apsorption for longitudinal and transverse sound has been investigated by Pippard. All longitudinal and transverse sound has deen investigations have the disadvantage that 1) the Fermi L

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The Theory of Ultrasonic Absorption in Metals

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the metal are not regarded as a gas, but as a fluid; Landau's theory of the Fermi fluid). The author finally thanks V. L. Ginzburg for his discussions. There are 11 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1959

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83599

The Electromagnetic Properties of a Relativistic S/056/60/038/005/032/050 B006/B063 B006/B063 transverse and longitudinal oscillations are given $(\epsilon^{tr}, \epsilon^{l})$, and the screening radius of interaction is defined: screening radius of interaction is defined: lim $\lim_{k\to\infty} k^2(\epsilon^l-1) = r_{\rm gcr}^2$. Another characteristic quantity is the skin k=0 $\omega/k=0$ depth. For $\omega/k\to0$ it characterizes the distance at which the transverse depth. For $\omega/k\to0$ it characterizes the distance at which the transverse field changes: $\epsilon^{tr} = (4\pi i/\omega)\sigma^{tr}(k)$; $\sigma^{tr} = C/k$. C is a constant that depends field changes: $\epsilon^{tr} = (4\pi i/\omega)\sigma^{tr}(k)$; $\sigma^{tr} = C/k$. C is a constant that depends on the actual properties of the plasma. The penetration depth of the transverse field is equal to $\delta = (2c^2/\pi C\omega)^{1/3}$. By use of these general relations, verse field is equal to $\delta = (2c^2/\pi C\omega)^{1/3}$. By use of these general relations, the author determines the tensor of the dielectric constant for an electron to plasma in Vlasov's self-consistent field approximation. The electron is in the field approximation of the solution of the fore $\epsilon_{i,j}(\omega,k)$ from the linearized equations of motion (the solution of the equation of electron motion is given by (6), that for the ions is analogous). With $\omega=kv$ one obtains the relations given by (9) for $\epsilon(\omega)$, gous). With $\omega=kv$ one obtains the relations given by (9) for $\epsilon(\omega)$, and ϵ and C. In the following, the author studies an ultrarelativistic electron plasma for which he calculates the contributions of the ultrarelativistic electron to the dielectric constant. The contributions of the card 2/3

The Electromagnetic Properties of a Relativistic Plasma

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characteristics defined by formula (9) are given by (14). In the last part of the present paper, the author investigates the propagation of electromagnetic waves in a relativistic plasma. Expressions are given for the frequencies of the longitudinal and transverse waves propagating in an isotropic plasma, and various relations are derived for the velocity of sound (special cases) and the decrement of damping. L. D. Landau is mentioned. There are 13 references: 10 Soviet, 2 British, and 1 Danish.

SUBMITTED:

December 14, 1959

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s/056/60/038/006/027/049/XX 15685 B006/B070

24.2120

Silin, V. F.

AUTHOR:

Kinetic Equation for Rapidly Changing Processes

TITLE:

Zhurnal eksperimental ney i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1960, Vol. 38. No. 6. pp. 1771.1777 16

TEXT: The object of the present work was to obtain a kinetic equation suitable for describing processes whose characteristic times are smaller PERIODICAL. than or comparable to the collision times. The equation is obtained on the than or comparable to the confision times. The equation is obtained on the basis of the model of a gas whose particles interact with one another weakly but whose state is subjected to rapid changes (e.g., a plasma). The analogous problem for slower processes was considered by L. D. Landau englier. The equation is obtained by the method of perturbation theory. earrier. The equation is obtained by the method of N. N. Bogolyubov (Ref. 2), that is, to obtain the equation of motion for the distribution function f(p,r), the correlation function $g(\vec{r},\vec{r},\vec{p})$ is first derived. It is first shown for a gas of charged particles a gas of charged particles in the absence of a magnetic field that for

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Kinetis Equation for Rapidly Changing

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frequencies $\omega \gg \omega_0$ (ω_0 Langmuir frequency), the maximum impact parameter in the Coulomb logarithm is not the Debye screening range but the distance Processes traveled by the particles during the electric field period. The kinetic equation (11) is obtained for a charged particle gas placed in a constant homogeneous magnetic field and a homogeneous electric field varying in nomogeneous magnetic field and a nomogeneous magnetic field and a nomogeneous time, The correlation factor is given by (12). In the case of a

homogeneous distribution in space, the right side of equation (11) has the form (12) where (14) holds. For coulomb interest of the country of nomogeneous distribution in space, the right side of equation (ii) has the form (12) where (14) holds. For Coulomb interaction a_{α} , a_{α} , so that (15) and (16) are obtained. In the latter case, the integration

with respect to T must be performed from T max to T min; $t_{min} \sim e^2 fm (xr)^{-3/2} \sim 10^{-8} r^{-3/2} \cdot mas \cdot \sqrt{n/4\pi e^2 n} \sim 10^{-5} n_e^{-1/2};$

m - temperature, n - electron density per unit relume (0 - Larmer

frequency. The equations relate to ath particles. The effective frequency. The equations retain to a the partitions which determines the

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Kinetic Equation for Rapidly Changing

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dissipative part of the tensor of the complex dielectric constant of a plasma located in a strong constant magnetic field is computed for the Processes came case of high frequencies. If $\Omega\gg\omega_0$, the maximum impact parameter in the Coulomb logarithm depends, in a resonant manner, on the frequency of the variable field. V. L. Ginzburg is thanked for discussions. There are preferences: .. Soviet and 1 British.

USOCIATION: Finicheskiy institut im. P. N. Lebedeva Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physics imeni P. N. Lebedev of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

December 24, 1959 $\frac{\partial f_{\alpha}}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial f_{\alpha}}{\partial r} + e_{\alpha} \left(E + \frac{1}{c} [vH] \right) \frac{\partial f_{\alpha}}{\partial p} -$ SUBMITTED: $-\frac{\partial I_{\alpha}}{\partial p}\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\int dp' dr' \sum_{\alpha'} n_{\alpha'}U_{\alpha\alpha'}(|r-r'|) f_{\alpha'}(p',r') =$ $= J_{\alpha} \equiv \int dr' dp' \sum_{\alpha'} n_{\alpha'}\frac{\partial U_{\alpha\alpha'}(|q'-r'|)}{\partial r} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} g_{\alpha\alpha'}(p,r,p',r',t),$

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$$g_{aa'}(\mathbf{p},\mathbf{r},\mathbf{p}',\mathbf{r}',t) = \int_{-\infty}^{0} d\mathbf{r} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} U_{aa'}(|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'+\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{v},\mathbf{v}',\alpha,\alpha',t)|) \right\} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} U_{aa'}(|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'+\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{v},\mathbf{v}',\alpha,\alpha',t)|) \right\} - \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} U_{aa'}(|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'+\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{v},\mathbf{v}',\alpha,\alpha',t)|) \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} U_{aa'}(|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'+\mathbf{a}(\mathbf{r},\mathbf{v},\mathbf{v}',\alpha',\alpha',t)|) \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} U_{aa'}(|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}'+\mathbf{r}',\alpha',\alpha',\tau)| \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} U_{aa'}(|\mathbf{r}-\mathbf{r}',\alpha',\alpha',\tau)| \right\} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \mathbf{r}} \left\{ \frac$$

$$\times \left\{ \frac{H}{H^{3}} \left(H, \frac{\partial}{\partial p} - \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} \right) + \frac{1}{H^{3}} \left[H \left(\cos \Omega_{\alpha} + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} - \cos \Omega_{\alpha} + \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{H^{3}} \left[H \left(\cos \Omega_{\alpha} + \frac{\partial}{\partial p} - \cos \Omega_{\alpha} + \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{H^{3}} \left[H \left(\sin \Omega_{\alpha} + \frac{\partial}{\partial p'} \right) \right] + \frac{1}{H^{3}} \left[H \left(H, \frac{1 - \cos \Omega_{\alpha} + \partial}{m_{\alpha} \Omega_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{H^{3}} \left[H \left(\frac{\sin \Omega_{\alpha} + \partial}{m_{\alpha} \Omega_{\alpha}} + \frac{\sin \Omega_{\alpha} + \partial}{m_{\alpha} \Omega_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r'} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{H^{3}} \left[H \left(\frac{\sin \Omega_{\alpha} + \partial}{m_{\alpha} \Omega_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{\sin \Omega_{\alpha} + \partial}{m_{\alpha} \Omega_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r'} \right) \right] - \frac{1}{H^{3}} \left[H \left(H, \frac{1}{m_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{m_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r'} \right) \right] \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{H^{3}} \left(H, \frac{1}{m_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{m_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r'} \right) \right\} \left[f_{\alpha'} \left(P', R', t + \tau \right) f_{\alpha} \left(P, R, t + \tau \right) \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{H^{3}} \left(H, \frac{1}{m_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{m_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r'} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r'} \right) \right] \left[f_{\alpha'} \left(P', R', t + \tau \right) f_{\alpha'} \left(P, R, t + \tau \right) \right]$$

$$- \frac{1}{H^{3}} \left(H, \frac{1}{m_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{m_{\alpha}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial r'} + \frac$$

где (
$$\Omega_{\alpha} = e_{\alpha}H \mid m_{\alpha}c$$
)
$$P = \frac{H}{H} (pH) + \frac{[[H pH]]}{H^{3}} \cos \Omega_{\alpha}\tau + \frac{[pH]}{H} \sin \Omega_{\alpha}\tau + e_{\alpha} \int_{t}^{t+\tau} dt' \left\{ \frac{H}{H} (HE(t')) + \frac{[H \mid E(t') \mid H]]}{H^{3}} \cos \Omega_{\alpha} (\tau + t - t') + \frac{[E(t') \mid H]}{H} \sin \Omega_{\alpha} (\tau + t - t') \right\},$$

$$+ \frac{[H \mid E(t') \mid H]}{H^{3}} \cos \Omega_{\alpha} (\tau + t - t') + \frac{[E(t') \mid H]}{H} \sin \Omega_{\alpha} (\tau + t - t') \right\},$$

$$+\frac{|H[E(t')H]|}{H^{2}}\cos\Omega_{\alpha}(\tau+t-t')+\frac{H}{H}$$

$$R = r + \frac{1}{m_{\alpha}}\int_{t}^{t+\tau}dt' P(t'), \quad a = \int_{t}^{t+\tau}dt' \left[\frac{P(t')}{m_{\alpha}} - \frac{P'(t')}{m_{\alpha}}\right].$$